

## A WALKING TOUR OF SOME HISTORIC SITES

### Near Downtown Astoria

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Oldtimers in Astoria say the longer they live here, the more they want to stay, and so they have never left. By their staying, they build continuity and stability into their hometown.

Many native sons and daughters achieve fame and fortune in distant places, but in their mellowing years, they fondly remember Astoria, and they return. By their returning, they add their matured wisdom to the enrichment of this unique town on the edge of the continent. Time, they say, has helped them appreciate Astoria.

To help you to take time to savor the substance of history is the purpose of this walking tour, which covers only a small portion of one of the oldest residential areas of town.

Astoria, the birthplace of the Northwest, had its beginning in 1811. In that year, fur traders commissioned by John Jacob Astor, sailed from New York harbor, around Cape Horn, along the Pacific coast, and entered the Columbia River only nineteen years after Captain Robert Gray in his small ship, the Columbia, discovered its entrance.

Now, by walking along the early streets and standing on historic ground, individuals or entire families can take time to observe the architectural details of century-old homes and recreate the scenes of bygone days.

Many other areas of the city have structures of comparable age and interest, but this route has been chosen because of its central location and because it links two of Astoria's major points of historical importance. Thus the walking tour begins at the Clatsop County Historical Museum, often referred to as the Flavel Mansion, and ends at the Columbia River Maritime Museum, both nationally recognized historic centers.

Until Astoria's disastrous fire of 1922, Franklin Avenue, which comprises most of the walking tour, was the first solid street in town, edged with mudflats and the lapping of tidewater at its lower points. Between Franklin and the river channel were plank streets and board walks with business establishments built on piling. In the reconstruction after the fire, the river was pushed back to its present location by the filling of the tideflats.

Locations marked with an asterisk (\*) on the tour guide indicate buildings displaying a plaque awarded by the Oregon Historical Landmarks Committee for authentic maintenance or restoration of the original buildings.

Many other structures in town are equally worthy, but their owners have not offered them for the consideration of the Committee.

Now you are invited to travel the route indicated or any portion of it which your time and inclinations allow. Its total length is 1.2 miles. We hope you enjoy your adventure into history.

## Guide for the Walking Tour

(Dates indicate year the structure was built.

Family names are those of original residents.)

1. 441 Eighth Street; 1883; The Clatsop County Historical Museum, also known as the Flavel Mansion. The house, designed by a San Francisco architect, was built for Captain George C. Flavel and his wife, Mary Christina Boelling. It is recognized as an outstanding example of Victorian architecture in Oregon. From its fourth-story cupola, Captain Flavel, sea captain, master of his own sailing fleet, and first licensed bar pilot, could watch his ships sail up the river and enter port. President Rutherford B. Hayes was once a guest here. Captain Flavel died here on July 3, 1893.
2. \*765 Exchange Avenue (SW corner of Eighth and Exchange); 1863; Conrad Boelling residence. The Boellings came from Philadelphia by covered wagon in 1846. He established a sawmill that year, opened Astoria's first hotel in 1848, provided the building for Astoria's first school, Ninth and Exchange, in 1851; was active in the organization of local government, serving as county treasurer for many years. There were seven daughters and four sons in the family. Daughter Eliza taught in the first school, and Mary Christina at age fourteen became Mrs. George Flavel.



3. \*788 Franklin Avenue (NW corner of Eighth and Franklin); 1884;  
The house built and owned by Conrad Boelling, became the home of Marshall J. Kinney, who established one of Astoria's first fish canneries. Later, it was the residence of Dr. A.A. Finch, often referred to as "a fine baby doctor."
4. The playground on the SW corner of Eighth and Franklin is the site of the McClure school named for Colonel John McClure, one of four white residents in Astoria in 1844. The school, built in 1883 at a cost of \$25,000, housed high school classes on its upper floor from 1890 until the new high school was built in 1911.
5. 584 Eighth Street; 1885; Built by Conrad Boelling as a rental property. For some years it was the home of Samuel Elmore, community leader and owner of Elmore's cannery. Subsequently, he and Marshall Kinney and others merged their operations into the Columbia River Packers Association. Later the Elmore family bought the Page home on the corner of Fourteenth and Grand, now known as the Elmore Apartments.
6. 828 Franklin Avenue; 1885; This house, formerly a wing on the corner house, was separated to provide another Boelling rental. It was occupied by the Gifford Sutter family. Mrs. Sutter was long-time housekeeper for the Boellings.

Off the tour route, one block up the hill, is another home of historic interest. On the northeast corner of the intersection, 818 Grand Avenue, is the house built in 1885 by Conrad Boelling for his grandson, George Flavel, Jr., who married Wenona Callender, daughter of M.P. Callender. Young Flavel worked for his father and father-in-law in their extensive shipping interests.

7. 960 Franklin Avenue; 1888?; Built by Captain Eric Johnson, bar pilot. Later the home of L.A. Larson, painting contractor, also talented organist and vocalist. He organized the Laerkin Male Chorus, a Scandanvian singing society whose sangerfests delighted Northwest audiences. Branches are still active in Portland and Seattle.
8. 984 Franklin Avenue; 1900?; Built by Archibald McLean, shoe store owner, who married Irena Johnson, "the girl next door." Dr. R.C. McLean, Astoria dentist, is their son.
9. 989 Franklin Avenue; 1870; Home of newspaper man, Dewitt Clinton Ireland, who founded the Daily Astorian as a tri-weekly publication in 1873. Prominent in civic affairs, he became mayor on an anti-vice platform in 1876 and again in 1880. Before coming to Astoria, he had established the Oregon City Enterprise (1866). The house later became the home of the McCroskey family, carpenters and electricians. They built the house next door, up the hill, as their later home.
10. 618 Tenth Street (SE corner of Tenth and Franklin); 1900; Home of Dr. William C. Logan, mayor of Astoria 1939-1942. Son Lorenz Logan became New York attorney, whose will contains a provisional bequest to the Astoria City Library.
11. 1010 Franklin Avenue; 1920; This house was built by Walter Kallunki, owner of Kallunki's Dry Goods Store on Bond Street. When the area was threatened by the mudslide of 1954, the house was moved to its present location, which was the site of the early home of Dr. Logan's parents.



12. 1030 Franklin Avenue; 1909; Francis Apartments built by Louis Franetovich, a Slavonian immigrant and wealthy restaurateur. Named for his daughter, Frances, a well-known opera singer, the structure was once considered the most elite apartment house in Astoria.
13. 1076 Franklin Avenue; 1916; The Methodist Church was established in Astoria in 1840 when the Rev. Jason Lee, superintendent of the Methodist Mission on the Willamette River, sent the Rev. John H. Frost to work among the coastal Indians. Cornerstone of the present building was laid October 16, 1916. Parking lot across the street was the site of early-day, four story hotel, known first as Daggett House, later the Tyee, and still later, the Arlington.
14. 1140 Franklin Avenue; 1900; Built by Ferdinand Fisher, ship builder and founder of Fisher hardware and marine supply company, for his son, Earl. House later became music studio.

The Fisher home, now an apartment house, one block south at 687 Twelfth Street, was built in 1895 by two brothers, Augustus C. and Ferdinand, who established Fisher Brothers chandlery, hardware, and grocery store. Though they sold it in 1903, the present business continues to bear the Fisher name. The Fishers owned the first automobile in Astoria, (in 1903).
15. 591 Twelfth Street (NW corner of Franklin and Twelfth); 1895; Home of the Louis Kirchhoff family, grandparents of Dr. Dorothy Johanson, professor emeritus of Reed College, Portland, and widely-known author and historian. Also the home of the aunt of Patricia Beatty, author of children's books including

Hail, Columbia, locale of which is this house and early Astoria. The building later became YWCA headquarters, Knights of Columbus hall; is now education unit of the adjoining Zion Lutheran Church.

16. 1229 Franklin Avenue; 1870; Built by John Quincy Adams Bowlby, long-time Astoria attorney. Also the home of his daughter, Mrs. Violet Chessman.
17. 1243 Franklin Avenue; 1875; The long-time home of Miss Nettie Wilson, whose mother was a member of the Fisher Brothers Hardware family. Children of the neighborhood loved to visit her and her parrot. The house later became the home of County Judge T.S. Cornelius, for whose parents the town of Cornelius, Oregon, was named. His blind son, Barney, operated a broom shop here. During his tenure of office, the Judge initiated the establishment of Bradley State Park on Highway 30.
18. 1263 Franklin Avenue; 1956; The parsonage of the Zion Lutheran Church built on the site of the former Charles Stevens home.  
(See items 21 and 27)
19. 1278 Franklin Avenue; 1898; Remodeled and extended in 1913 by Captain Peter Jordan for his daughter Ada and her husband, Henry Skibbe, son of Captain Max Skibbe.
20. 1294 Franklin Avenue; 1892; Built by Will Joplin, a member of the Joplin family who founded Joplin, Missouri. In 1902, it became the home of Captain Peter Jordan, who with Melville Calender and Captain Skibbe, founded the Calender Navigation Company, forerunner of the Knappton Towboat Company.

Notice the contours of bricks showing beneath the black-topping of the street on this incline. Tradition reports that traffic tempers flared when automobiles began to compete with horse-drawn vehicles for right-of-way on the finely graveled streets. The city fathers provided the diplomatic solution; they decreed that a brick strip should be laid down the center for the horses with the paved strip on either side for the cars. Franklin Avenue was thus paved in 1916.

21. 1289 Franklin Avenue; 1910; The home of George Stevens, civil engineer; son of Charles Stevens and grandson of Irving Stevens. (See item 27) His wife, Alma, daughter of Eric Johnson and sister of Mrs. Archibald McLean. (These relationships are noted to show how early families continued to live in close contacts.) The house was restored in 1966.
22. 1320 Franklin Avenue; 1909; Dr. Alfred C. Kinney, dentist, started the construction of this building planning to use the first floor for offices and the upper floors for the family residence; but due to a series of misfortunes, he was unable to complete it. The building stood unfinished, inhabited only by myriads of pigeons, until 1917 when three local businessmen converted it into apartments.
23. 1370 Franklin Avenue; 1892; Built for the John P. Dickinson family from Virginia. Dickinson became deputy county clerk. Daughter Helen was a long-time first grade teacher in Astoria. Another daughter was the wife of Dr. Alfred C. Kinney. Daughter Fanny became Mrs. Brenham VanDusen.



24. 1313 Franklin Avenue; 1923; Built by Charles Brown after he lost his fortune in the catastrophic Astoria fire of 1922. He and his wife operated a small grocery store here.
25. \*1337 Franklin Avenue; 1854; The oldest house in Astoria and one of the oldest in Oregon. River pilot Captain Hiram Brown, who came to Astoria in 1850, built the west portion of this home in Adairville (East Astoria) in 1854. In 1862, he barged the house down the river to Twelfth and Franklin which was then a backwater of the Columbia, and had it drawn on log rollers by oxen to its present location where the rollers remained as footing and the addition was attached to the east portion already built. Upon the death of Captain Brown in 1892, his son Charles and family occupied the house. Later, it became the Chisholm boarding house. After several years of vacancy the house was authentically restored in 1964. Note the English holly tree which is probably as old as the house.
26. \*1393 Franklin Avenue; 1879; Built by Captain Hiram Brown as a wedding gift to his daughter, Annie, when she married Judge Charles H. Page. Judge Page served as mayor of Astoria 1888-90. Later the house became the home of Charles Houston, a building contractor who remodeled the place in 1900, detaching the south wing, moving it to the end of the lot where it still stands as a separate dwelling (637 Fourteenth Street). The Astoria Business College was located here 1932-42. Then the building was made into five World War II apartments. After later years of disuse, it was restored in 1966-67.
27. 1388 Franklin Avenue; 1862; The home of Irving Stevens, bar pilot, who brought his family to Astoria in 1861. A daughter, Esther Stevens,

became Mrs. Hiram Brown. In 1879, Capt. Brown built the house at 1393 Franklin, for his daughter, Annie Page; in 1880, he built the house adjoining the Stevens on the north for daughter, Ida Mitchell; thus seven homes spanning three generations of the Stevens family were all located within a block of one another.

28. 1410 Franklin Avenue; 1869; George Warren, whose wife was Frances Stevens, had started to build this house when he was killed in a logging accident. In 1871, the widow married I.W. Case, president of the I.W. Case Bank, who completed the building where they lived for many years. Later, it became the home of Dr. R.J. Pilkington, U.S. Marine doctor who operated the medical station for service to all ships. Still later, it became an antique shop, the home of an artist, and the home of the high school principal.

The lawn between the two apartment houses on the north side of the street is the location of the home of Dr. Bethenia Owens Adair, first woman doctor west of the Rockies. The house was destroyed by fire in 1965.

29. 636 Fourteenth Street (SE corner of Fourteenth and Franklin) 1895; Built by Frank Patton, Astoria banker. Years before, it had been the site of Astoria's first garbage dump. In 1951, the building with the annex added became the convent for the Holy Names Sisters operating Star of the Sea School. In 1973, it was transferred to local agencies to become the Clatsop County Child Care Center.

30. 1510 Franklin Avenue; 1910; Was built for Chris Schmidt, cannery owner who also had fish canneries in New York City and Hamburg, Germany. The land had been successively owned by John Shively, James Welch and George and In 1937, the place was purchased by Albert E. Engbretson, director, Oregon Ellen Cherry. State University Extension Service, developer of seed grasses, and owner of a wholesale seed company. Only the two owners have resided here.

31. 1526 Franklin Avenue; 1920; Home of Dr. Charles W. Barr, dentist. He later left Astoria to practice in Honolulu. Son Charles became a physician. He was killed in an auto accident while making a night call.
32. 1546 Franklin Avenue; 1870; The home of George Nelson whose wife, Eleanor, was a daughter of Captain Gust Holmes. Nelson was a ship's chandler, selling supplies to ships in port. The place was purchased in 1930 by Mrs. Mildred Stacy.
33. \*1555 Franklin Avenue; 1885; Grace Episcopal Church, the oldest church building in Astoria in continuous use. The rectory was built in 1920.
34. 1583 Franklin Avenue; 1868; Built by Captain John Lawler, marine engineer. Wife Margaret was great-aunt of Marshall Leathers, local financier.
35. 1589 Franklin Avenue; 1908; Built for Henry Sherman and wife, Lottie Wirt, pioneer Clatsop Plains family. Sherman, born in Prussia, owned the Sherman Transfer stables located on Commercial between Ninth and Tenth Streets where he kept an elegant assortment of horses and carriages for hire.  
  
House adjoining the Sherman house on the south, 637 Sixteenth Street, is the first rectory of Grace Episcopal Church. It was first occupied by the Rev. William Seymour Short in 1883.
36. 1572 Franklin Avenue; 1922; The Masonic Temple was built on the site of the Colonel James Taylor mansion which was moved to the back of the



lot and turned to face Exchange Avenue, where it is now part of the Chalet Apartments. The Masonic Lodge was organized in Astoria, June 13, 1854.

37. Corner of Sixteenth and Franklin; Trinity Lutheran Church; The education wing is the former home of Judge Frank Taylor, son of Col. James Taylor. Built about 1885, it became a part of the Holy Names Convent and Academy in 1902. The academy was destroyed by fire in Feb., 1923. The Trinity Lutheran Church, Lutheran Church in America, bought the site in 1930. The first service was held in the completed building on Christmas morning, 1938.
38. 1642 Franklin Avenue; Circa 1900; Trinity Lutheran Church parsonage. Formerly the home of James Lovell, Lovell's iron works.
39. 1681 Franklin Avenue; 1870; Built for Brenham VanDusen, son of Adam VanDusen whose family home was located on the present site of the Columbia Hospital. The fourth generation of the family now operates the insurance agency founded by Adam VanDusen. 1N 1849
40. \*690 Seventeenth Street; 1883; Built for Martin Foard, co-owner of Foard and Stokes mercantile and furniture store. Purchased in 1910 by B.F. Stone, executive for Elmore Packing Company, whose descendants reside here.
41. 1711 Grand Avenue; 1890; Home of George W. Sanborn, cannery owner and owner of the Sanborn-cuttling plant where, in 1911, he worked with American Can Company to install the first sanitary can-packing machinery in the salmon industry.

42. \*1687 Grand Avenue; 1880; The home of John Henry Dix Gray, son of W.H. Gray who came to Oregon in 1836 with pioneer missionary, Dr. Marcus Whitman. J.H.D. Gray was born in Lapwai, Idaho, the first white boy born west of the Rockies. He moved with his family to Clatsop Plains; later became riverboat captain, state senator, and county judge. He died in this house in 1902. The house, constructed largely of cedar, remains as it was built except for the addition of a portion of the south wing.
43. 1661 Grand Avenue; 1882; The home of Albert W. Ferguson, pioneer architect and builder who with his son, James E., constructed some of the outstanding structures in Astoria, including the Gray house next door. A son, Fidello W., was the first printer for the Astorian. There were two other sons, Edward Z. and Hope, and daughter, Ada.
44. 1643 Grand Avenue; 1893; The home of John Griffin and his wife, Ada Ferguson. Griffin owned and operated a large bookstore at Eleventh and Commercial. Later, with brother-in-law Edward Ferguson, he established the Astoria Abstract Office, forerunner of the present Pioneer Title Company. The house was restored in 1973.
45. 1625 Grand Avenue; 1905; Home of E.P. Noonan, insurance man. About 1915, the house was sold to Albin W. Norblad, Astoria attorney and state senator who became governor of Oregon in 1929. In 1919, he introduced legislation creating the Oregon Coast highway. His son, A. Walter Norblad, was U.S. Congressman from Oregon's first district from 1946 until his death in 1965.

46. 1607 Grand Avenue; 1882; Was started as a home for the Catholic Holy Names Sisters, but was completed as a residence for the Foster Ferry family. He was a stone mason who did much of the fine stone work in Astoria including the walls of the city reservoir at Sixteenth and Irving where Coralen Arms Apartment complex is now located. Later became the home of Frank Potter, logging operator.

Two blocks up Sixteenth at Jerome is Clatsop Community College utilizing the site and two buildings of Astoria's early high school, Towler Hall, built in 1911, and Patriot Hall, 1923.

47. 1588 Grand Avenue; 1897; The Philip A. Stokes home. Stokes owned a large clothing store located on the site of the present First National Bank. He was the brother of Frank Stokes, partner in the Foard and Stokes mercantile establishment, and uncle of Ted Stokes, local author. The house was also long-time home of Sam S. Gordon, president and manager of the First National Bank. *WV 512C*

48. 1574 Grand Avenue; 1902; The Nat Tallant home. He operated receiving stations for the salmon canneries. The house is now an apartment house occupied chiefly by college students. *WV 512C*

49. 1573 Grand Avenue; 1885; Built by John Welch, son of James Welch, pioneer Astorian who owned much of the land leading up to Coxcomb Hill. In 1908, the Theodore Laurin family purchased the place. They owned the Eagle drug store located on the corner of Eighth and Commercial. In 1940, the Oliver M. (Bill) Olsen family acquired ownership. Only the three families have resided in the house.

50. 1465 Grand Avenue; 1902; St. Mary's Catholic Church. Father DeMers established a Catholic mission in Astoria in 1840. In 1874, Father Blanchet, then Archbishop, authorized the building of the first church,



which was later demolished for the building of the present structure dedicated in 1903. The bell tower was a landmark for sailing ships which entered the Columbia River as late as 1941. The rectory between the Church and the Star of the Sea School was built in 1904.

The first rectory is located one-half block up the street at 792 Fifteenth. It was originally the stable for the Welch home. Its first residents were Father Arthur Lane, grandson of Oregon's first territorial governor, and his mother and sister. Lane county was named for the family.

\*836 Fifteenth Street; 1883; Also one-half block up the street is the fine old house built by Peter Cherry, British consul when Astoria was a port of entry. Later he and his four sons established extensive shipping interests. Mrs. Cherry was a granddaughter of Conrad Boelling and a niece of Mrs. George Flavel. After many years of neglect, the house was elegantly restored in 1967.

51. 698 Fifteenth Street; circa 1865; This house, one of the oldest in Astoria, originally stood on the corner of Fourteenth and Franklin, being moved to this location when the Patton house was built. It became the rental property of Father <sup>Leford</sup> Dieleman, pastor of St. Mary's Church from 1879 to 1900. Later, it was the residence of Thomas L. Ball, dentist, and wife Margaret, whose fuchsias made it one of the showplaces of the town.
52. 672 Fifteenth Street; circa 1880; This house was rental property for Father Dieleman, who invested his inheritance from Belgium in property in Astoria, which he later bequeathed to the Holy Names Sisters of Star of the Sea School.
53. 695, 685, 675, 665, 659 Fifteenth Street and 1472 Grand Avenue; Circa 1900; The six houses in this area were built for investment by Alexandre Gilbert who had large real estate holdings in both Seaside and Astoria. He was a French immigrant who established a wholesale and retail liquor

business in Astoria in 1882. He served as French consul and became the first treasurer of the Port of Astoria. He moved his family to Seaside in 1898 where he became mayor and did much to develop Seaside as a resort town.

54. 627 Fifteenth Street (SW corner of Fifteenth and Franklin); 1903; Second home of George Flavel, son of Captain Flavel, and his wife, Wenona Callender. Now occupied by the fourth generation of the Captain Flavel family.
55. 591 Fifteenth Street (NW corner of Fifteenth and Franklin); 1910; The house was built for Herman Zaph, pioneer furniture dealer, who later sold it to George Mice. In 1915, Alex Karsun, pioneer clothier, purchased it for his family home. Since that time, the residence has been occupied by his descendants.
56. Fifteenth Avenue between Franklin and Exchange; Site of the first United States post office west of the Rockies. In 1843, John H. Shively, first postmaster, operated the post office in his home. Postal rates were forty cents per letter from Oregon Territory to "the States." The house, after a long period of vacancy, was demolished in the early 1900's.
57. Fifteenth and Exchange; 1811; Site of Fort Astoria. Astoria began when John Jacob Astor's ship, the Tonquin, dropped anchor on April 14, 1811, and crewmen started the construction of Fort Astoria on what was then the bank of the Columbia. Log footings of the original buildings were unearthed in 1931 during excavation for the west wing of the hospital. Others were found at the present street intersection. The park area and replica of one of the Fort's bastions were developed in 1956.



58. Fifteenth Street and Exchange Avenue; The first hospital structure located on this site was built in 1880 by Providence Sisters of Charity. The east wing of the present structure was built in 1905, miraculously escaping the 1922 fire. The newer wing was constructed in 1931. The facility was known for years as St. Mary's Hospital. In 1970, it merged with Columbia Hospital taking the name Columbia Memorial Hospital.  
"WE ACCEPT AMERICAN SAILORS"
59. Northeast corner, Fifteenth and Exchange; This is the site of the Wells Fargo stagecoach station, located strategically between the post office and Fort Astoria.
60. 1543 Exchange Avenue; circa 1880; The front portion of the Chalet Apartments is a portion of the former Colonel James Taylor mansion moved from the present site of the Masonic Temple (See item 38). The back portion is the former home of August Shamburger, brewer. The Taylor house was once one of Astoria's finest homes.
61. 1585 Exchange Avenue; circa 1885; Captain John Merriman purchased the land from Colonel James Taylor and built this house which, though an apartment house for many years, still has its carved walnut staircase and three marble fireplaces. Later it was purchased by John Devlin, bookkeeper for Humes Brothers cannery. Soon he established his own cannery over the Astoria waterfront. Old records say that Devlin's cannery workers carried revolvers going to and from work to protect themselves from being shanghaied by runners from sailing ships who would grab men from the woods, farms, and off streets to deliver to their captains for a fee. After ownership by the Devlins, the place became a mortuary, later an apartment house.
62. Northeast corner, Sixteenth and Exchange; 1905; On July 4, 1905, this structure was dedicated as Astoria City Hall. It also housed the city



library. Later, it became USO headquarters serving the thousands of military men stationed at army, navy, and coast guard stations in and near Astoria during wartime. In 1962, a group of citizens interested in preserving the rich nautical history of the area established the Columbia River Maritime Museum. Under the direction of Rolf Klep, nationally recognized artist and historian, the museum is widely acclaimed as one of the most outstanding of its kind. One of its most important artifacts is the Lightship Columbia, moored at the foot of Seventeenth Street where a new waterfront and museum park are under construction. The Lightship Columbia was built in Camden, N.J., in 1907, and came around the Horn in 1909 to serve as lightship at the mouth of the Columbia River. Both the Museum and the Lightship are open to the public.

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This ends your walking tour of one of the old sections of Astoria. A more complete description of the houses of the area is being published in brochures by the Clatsop County Historical Society and will be available to visitors at the museums, the public library, and the Chamber of Commerce.

Three other homes in Astoria, located away from this Walking Tour route, have been awarded historic plaques by the Landmarks Commission:

469 Bond Street; 1863; The Hobson house is Astoria's oldest residence to remain in continuous family ownership. The house, built entirely of Port Orford cedar, was the home of John Hobson, pioneer from England in 1843 who came west with the "Great Migration" wagon train led by Marcus Whitman and Jesse Applegate.

3652 Duane Avenue; 1888; The Benjamin Young house is the residence of third and fourth generations of the Young family with many original furnishings still in use and grounds and

carriage house maintained in original style. Benjamin Young, early-day salmon packer, built his home on what was then the bank of the Columbia River. It is an outstanding example of Victorian architecture.

682 Thirty-fourth Street; 1890; Built by Gust Holmes, fish cannery owner, on what was then known as Holmes Hill. The house continued in family ownership until 1960, when it was purchased and restored.